

No. 6347      號七十四百三千六第      日二初月三年寅戊緒光      HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1878.      四拜禮      號四月四英      港香      [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

## INTIMATIONS

**FOR SALE** a Small Supply of **BELLS.**  
**TELEPHONES** shortly expected.  
**H. KIER & Co.**  
**Hongkong, 4th April, 1878.** 582

**TUITION IN FRENCH.**—Advertiser wishes  
 to obtain Tuition in the French Language.  
 Address, stating terms, to "G.W.T." Daily  
 Press Office.  
**Hongkong, 4th April, 1878.** 583

**THE STAG HOTEL.**

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.  
This Hotel has been repaired and redecored  
throughout, and is entirely refurbished.  
First rate Accommodation for Visitors.  
Tea at ONE o'Clock. Dinner at SEVEN.  
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.  
JEW, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
 J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.  
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [560]  
 FOR STORAGE IN GODOWNS, PRAYA  
 CENTRAL,  
 Apply to  
 RUSSELL & Co.  
 11, Market Street, Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Com-  
pany will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE,  
Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 11th April  
proximo, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the General Manager, a State-  
ment of Accounts to the 31st December, 1877,  
and for the election of a Consulting Committee

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th March, 1878. [523]

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**CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate \$10,883.44,  
which sum Taels 6,000 have already been re-  
mitted to the Committee at Shanghai by Tele-

THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO PHOTOGRAPHIC TRANSFER. LISTS have been left at the  
 BANKS, THE HONGKONG CLUB, THE GERMAN CLUB,  
 MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S,  
 MESSRS. MACGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.'S, and  
 MESSRS. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.'S.  
 Gentlemen desirous of contributing will kindly  
 AFFIX their NAMES with AMOUNT of SUB-  
 SCRIBTION to any of the above Lists.  
 H. B. GIBB,

Hongkong, 20th March, 1878. Chairman. [49]

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**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.**

**STEAMSHIP "DJEMNAH."**  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES**  
**MARITIMES.**

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**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship**

“EUPHRATE”  
from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at noon requesting:

to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.  
Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNES-  
DAY, the 10th instant, at Noon, will be sub-  
ject to rent and landing charges.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
H. DU POUCEY,  
Agent.

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Hongkong, 4th April, 1878.

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FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

**THE Steamship**  
**"ARRATOON APCAR"**  
 Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.  
 Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [1w571]  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Steamship  
"ARGYLL"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send their  
Bills of Lading for Counter-signature to the  
Underigned, so as to take immediate delivery of

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once  
 landed and stored at Consignees' risk and ex-  
 pense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [1w57]

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer  
 "OXFORDSHIRE"  
 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are in-

formed that their Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned,  
whence <sup>and</sup> from the Boats delivery may be  
taken.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Japan  
unless notice be given before Noon TO-DAY.  
Goods undelivered after the 7th instant will  
be charged with rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong 1st April 1878. J.W.561

**CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship**  
**"ESMERALDA,"** from Manila, are  
 hereby notified that their Goods are being landed  
 and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned  
 at their risk and expense.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, 30th March, 1878. [550]  
**FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.**

**THE STEAMSHIP "EGERIA,"**  
 Johansen, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under-  
 signed and stored in their Godowns, whence "from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.  
 Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. TO-DAY.  
 Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th April, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1878. [1y548  
**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
S. CAMPBELL.

From San Francisco, &c. are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature,  
and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods.  
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will  
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and ex-  
pense.  
G. B. EMORY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1878. [1754]



## NOW READY FOR SALE

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAIKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOLMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WENHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

THE

FOREIGN SILENTS OF

A Chromo-lithograph of the NEW

CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, when it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO—Messrs. Campbell & Co.

SWATOW—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

AMOY—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOCHOW—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

WUHU—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

CHINKING—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

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HAIPHONG—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

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## ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1855.

CAPITAL \$700,000, IN 1,400 SHARES OF \$500 EACH.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

To be elected at the First Meeting of the Shareholders.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Messrs. H. KLEE & Co.

AGENTS AT SWATOW.

Messrs. CHAI & Co.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

WM. H. BREKIDON, Esq.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on the Business of Sugar Refining under the Weindisch Patent, and also the Business of Sugar Refining, Manufacturing, and Sugar Refining generally, at Hongkong and Swatow in China.

By the Weindisch process the molasses and other impurities are speedily and inexpensively removed, leaving the residuum a fine Sugar fit for domestic use or for exportation to any part of the world. It is highly refined and superior to any other Sugar, and is sold at a low price.

The ground, which is a water frontage of nearly 200 feet, comprises nearly two acres. The Buildings and Works are quite new and in complete order, capable of refining about 1,000 tons of raw Sugar daily. The Sugar Refinery is situated on the island of Swatow, with the valuable Plant and Machinery thereon. The last mentioned ground contains about 10 acres, with excellent water, and is well adapted for the purpose of carrying on the Company's works. The works and buildings are yet unfinished; when completed they will be capable of refining about 1,000 tons of raw Sugar daily. The Sugar Refinery will be finished before the next Sugar season, or about the 1st of December next.

The Proprietors of the Oriental Sugar Refinery have agreed to sell the whole of their Property in Hongkong and Swatow to the Company for \$500,000, of which \$250,000 will be taken in shares, subject only to a share of profits, by way of Royalty, to be paid to the Proprietors for the sole right of using the Patent in Hongkong and China. Of the balance of the capital, about \$100,000 will be applied in finishing the Company's premises at Swatow, leaving the remaining \$100,000 available for working the Business.

It is intended to distribute the profits in the following manner: Twelve per cent. to be paid to the Company in the first instance to be annually paid to the Company, and the balance to be paid to the Shareholders. The Company will be entitled to the Company's reserves fund to meet depreciation in Plant and Buildings. The surplus after these deductions will be distributed as follows—viz., 10 per cent. to the Company, and the balance to be divided among the Shareholders by way of dividend, and the remaining one-third will be paid to the Patent.

The Company will be managed by the firm of H. KLEE & Co., of Hongkong, and the Company's affairs will be managed by the Company's Agents, Messrs. H. KLEE & Co., of Hongkong, and the Company's affairs will be managed by the Company's Agents, Messrs. H. KLEE & Co., of Hongkong.

The Company has secured the services of a distinguished and experienced Chemist from the works of Mr. James Duncanson, the eminent Sugar Refiner of Clyde Works, Glasgow.

The Refinery is now in full working order, and will be so handed over to the Company on the 1st day of March instant.

The Company, in purchasing the Oriental Sugar Refinery, will take the business as it stands, together with all the engines and machinery, and all the other property, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Oriental Sugar Refinery, Limited, will have the advantage of a choice of markets. The Patent Sugar Refinery will be found as complete as possible.

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## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

H. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

S. S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Royal Highness the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSERS, AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications to Editorial Editors should be addressed to "The Editor," and those to the "Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

"N.B."—You are quite right in your correspondence. "N.B."—Your communication is declined with thanks.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4th, 1878.

THE resignation of Lord Derby has resulted in a considerable change in the British Ministry.

The vacant portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been assigned to Lord Salisbury.

This is a rather significant appointment. His Lordship was, at the commencement of the quarrel between the Czars and the Porte, strongly and pronouncedly Russophile, and there is no reason to suppose that he would now be at all eager for war.

But it is evident that Lord Salisbury has seen sufficient cause to change his trust in Russia and to estimate the blind assurances of LORENTZOFF at their true value, or he would not at such a critical time have assumed so important and responsible a position in the Cabinet. The fact that he has consented to step into Lord Derby's place should be a matter for great satisfaction to all Englishmen who have their country's honour and prestige at heart. Lord SALISBURY is a man of great determination, has the courage of his convictions, and is strictly conscientious. He would not lightly, we think, plunge his country into war, but he would not shrink from the ambition or greed of any foreign Power. In the Circular Despatch which he has just issued, it will be seen that he at once takes a resolute stand. While deeply regretting the decision of Russia to accept some of the peace conditions from the debate at the proposed Congress, he emphatically declares that the British Government refuses to accept their partial examination. This would seem to us to mean a manifesto to Europe and an ultimatum to Russia, which will be followed by a declaration of war unless the latter Power gives in.

The transference of Mr. GATHORNE HARDY from the War Department to the India Office is of no special significance, as the step was rendered necessary by Lord Salisbury's removal to the Foreign Office. Mr. HARDY's elevation to the Peerage will be regarded with general approval, both by Conservatives and Liberals. His services as a Cabinet Minister, his culture, his great wealth, and his good descent, all entitle him to this distinction. The appointment to the War Office announced by Reuters is not easily explainable. The nobleman referred to must, we presume, be Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, as there is no other Lord STANLEY at the present moment, the Earl of Derby being childless. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY is a Liberal in politics, and has held office under several Liberal Administrations. He has at different times filled the posts of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary of the Treasury, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, President of the Board of Trade, and in Earl Russell's Ministry in 1865, that of Postmaster-General, since which time he has remained out of office. If the telegram should prove correct, the acceptance of a place in Lord BEACONSFIELD's Ministry by a Liberal may be looked upon as the first sign of a coalition of the older portion of the Liberal party, known as the Whigs, with the Conservatives, which will, of course, considerably strengthen the Premier's hands at the existing crisis.

That war is hourly anticipated there can now no longer be any doubt, but there is still a possibility that the St. Petersburg Government may relate when they see that England and Austria are obstinately arrayed against Russia, and are determined to know the terms of peace. The points of difference are not really known to us, and will not be for some time, but they at all events embrace an objection on the part of England and Austria to Russia's tearing up the Treaty of Paris, to her absorbing Roumanian Bosnia, and to her having command of the Bosphorus. The Czar has apparently repented his former evoked moderation in the intimation of success, and his pledge to respect British interests is obviously a promise of the past which he finds it more convenient to forget. His gratitude to Prince CAMILLE for the help afforded by the Roumanian army is palpably of the same evanescent character. Even Russia's best and firmest friends are losing all faith in her sincerity, and it is owing, we imagine, to the signal evidences of her treachery, which have lately been afforded that Lord Salisbury is now found presenting to Europe, in his new character of Foreign Secretary, a despatch which can scarcely be regarded as other than England's *casus belli*.

## NOTICE.

The delivery of the French Mail was begun at 7 1/2 yesterday morning.

The *Benbow*, an American vessel, arrived at New York from Hongkong on the 19th February.

We note the arrival from England of Captain Samuel Adams, who has been home on leave.

The British bark *Champion*, Captain, McKinnon, arrived at New York from Hongkong on the 19th February.

We would direct attention to the sale at Greenwood of Mr. Fairbairn's household furniture, which will commence at noon this day.

We note that it is in contemplation to protect the entrance to the harbor by the erection of fortifications. The points spoken of are the entrance to Lyso-moong Pass, Fly Point, Kowloon, and Green Island.

By a telegram from Madras, dated the 10th February, it is stated that the steamer *Wahle*, which was on the 24th October, had put into Cape Town on the 21st January looking badly. It was feared that she would have to discharge.

The *Henry S. Sanford*, from Hongkong to New York, put into St. Helena on the 24th January and reports that on the 11th January, in 55. 52, she was met by a very large whale and carried away her fore and main masts.

The *Madroing</*



VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

## POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS

A MAIL, WELL CLOSE

For Nagasaki—To-day, the 4th instant, 4 noon.

For Amoy, Tamsui, and Taiwan.—For Hainan, to-day, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m.

For Saigon.—For Quingto, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Swatow.—To-day, the 4th instant, 3.30 p.m.

For Tokohama.—For Tamsui, to-day, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Shanghai.—For Djennah, to-day, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m. Late letters received from 4.10 to 4.30 p.m., with 18 cents late fee.

For Hongkong.—To-day, the 4th instant, at 4.10 instant, at 1.20 p.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—P. Douglas, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKETS

The French Central and ANADYER MAIL will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 4th April, with Mails to sail through the United Kingdom and Europe via Marseilles to Southampton, Genoa, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, and

The following will be the hours of CLOSING the MAILS, &c. —

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April,  
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGER Box, which remains open all night.  
THURSDAY, 4th April,  
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamp Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.  
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.  
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until —  
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

**MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.**  
The English Contrast Packet "SEELON" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe &c. on **THURSDAY, the 11th April.**  
The following will be the hours of closing for Mails, &c. —  
**WEDNESDAY, 10th April.**  
5 P.M., Money Order Offices closes.  
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box which remains open all night.  
**THURSDAY, 11th April.**  
A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamp Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted on payment of a Letter Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until 11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entire day.  
11.30 A.M. Letters (not Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via* Brindisi, or Singapore, may be posted on board the *Paak* with *Letter Fee* of 48 cents extra postage, until 11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.**  
The United States' Mail Packet "GALLI-

April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.30 P.M. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 c. extra. Postage, until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union: West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent this route.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China, and fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon,  
A Private Steamer a few days before

The attention of owners, agents, and charter of steamers is drawn to the provisions of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes in force on the 23rd instant.

Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not advertised; nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, though with regard to sailing ships, the old rule practically remains in force, that notice need not be sent unless asked for.

Section XXV. requires that the first notice

In the case of steamers plying regularly on fixed days, notice of any change in the day or hour will be sufficient.

Stamped correspondence may still be sent aboard any vessel after the Mail is closed at Post Office.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that any such works as Despatches will close at 4 A.M., added to the advertisement of a vessel. Illegal Consignees' letters are exempted by passing through the Post Office, but no person is allowed to make collection of such letters for transmission under a penalty of £5.

**SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.**  
Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers), viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain or Carpenter, Army Schoolmasters (or Superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to United Kingdom via Southampton by Br. Packet for one penny; or via Hongkong by Br. Packet for three-pence. English stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

- 1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No decorations are allowed.
- 2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the left side, and the Commanding Officer must sign name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
- 3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Most countries to which Honorary forms

Postal Union or being probably about to do it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

- 1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
- 2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles; unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of value.
- 3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows —

PATTERNS.—5lb. if without intrinsic value.  
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c.  
2lb.  
PATTERNS.—8 or  
4.—The following articles cannot be sent  
Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder,  
Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs,  
whatever is dangerous to the Mail or offensive  
or injurious to persons dealing with them.  
PARCELS.  
The public is reminded that, in China &  
Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post.  
Much trouble and disappointment is caused  
by persistent attempts to send small valuable

Dress, fancy work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would be paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of \$1000 or contained below the nature of the contents are discovered.



## EXTRACTS.

## LADY.

My little maiden of four years old,  
No, not, but a genuine child is she,  
With her brown-brown curls and her curls of gold,  
Came, quite in disguise, one day to me.

Thinking her shoulders with my palm—  
As the leather touch upon her to thrill her—  
She cried, "O mother, I found an arm  
A horrible, crawling caterpillar!"

And with mischievous smile she could scarcely smother  
Yet a glance, in the delectable, half-awake and shy,  
She asked, "While they were about it, mother,  
I wish they'd just finish the battery!"

They were words to the thought of the soul that thus  
From the corner of a peacock's gown,  
Reproaching the infinite patience that years  
With an unknown lady to crown them both.

Ab! look thou largely, with innocent eyes,  
On the phoebe beside me may creep and cling,  
For the possible beauty that underlies  
The passing phase of the most modest thing!

What if that's a great angel, whose waiting love  
Belongs to one of the little below,  
From the holy height of the heaven above,  
Could'st thou bear with the worm till the wings should grow?

—Atlantic Monthly.

## WOMAN'S LOVE.

A Frenchwoman will love her husband if he is either witty or constant and faithful; a Dutch woman, if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman, if he wreaks vengeance on those who incur her displeasure; an Italian woman, if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman, if he thinks that her native country is the highest and happiest on earth; a Russian woman, if he despises all Westerners as miserable barbarians; an American woman, if he has plenty of money; an English woman, if he is manly, affectionate, and true.

## CHRISTMAS FEASTING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Curious particulars have come down to us of the great feasts with which our forefathers in early times kept their Christmases; and in some cases we find even their favorite dishes at these royal celebrations. Thus, emetics were the favorite dish with Henry II.; and on one occasion we are informed that Henry III. directed the Sheriff of Gloucester to buy two hundred salmon, to be put in his Christmas "The salmon, king of fish, with good cheer the Christmas dish;" and the Sheriff of Sussex had to provide ten brans, with the heads, and ten peacocks, for the same feast in Westminster Hall. Richard II. kept his Christmas at Lichfield, in 1398, where two hundred tuns of wine and two thousand oxen were consumed. Edward III. was a right royal provider of Christmas cheer. In his time the art of cookery was well understood, and the making of blanchmanges, tarts, and pies, and the preparing of rich soups of the brown of capons, were among the duties of this period. French cooks were employed by the nobility; and in the merchants' houses, and in all houses of all colours, and in all figures—downy trees, brans, fish, fowl, and fruit. The wines were spiced, and cinnamon, grains of paradise, and ginger were in the dessert confections. Richard II. feasted 10,000 persons at his house-warming of Westminster Hall. This thing is stated to have kept 2,000 cooks, and there is a "Roll of English Cooks," by the master cook of Richard II. In the Salter's Company's books is the following recipe to make a game pie for Christmas, in the reign of Richard II.—Take a pheasant, a hare, a capon, two partridges, two pigeons, and two rabbits; bone them, and put them into paste the shape of a bird, with the livers and hearts, two nutmegs, ginger, saffron, and salt, and season with salt, pepper, and nutmegs, filled up with gravy made from the various bones. A pie was so made by the Salter's Company's cook a few years ago, and was found to be excellent. Richard III. kept Christmas most splendidly, and paid "two hundred marks for certain new year's gifts, augmented the feast of Christmas. By ancient custom the city of Gloucester, in token of their loyalty, present a lamprey pie annually at Christmas to the sovereign. This is sometimes a costly gift, as it often happens that lampreys at that season can scarcely be procured at a guinea apiece.—Ossell's Household Guide.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE TIDES.

All bodies attract each other; the power of the force depends upon the weight of the bodies and their distance from each other. The weight of any body is, in fact, the force with which the earth attracts that body to itself. The celestial bodies are all chained together by this force of attraction. The sun and the moon both exert an attractive influence on the earth, inducing her planet to approach; thus, the attractive force being counterbalanced by the centrifugal force, we describe a curve, which is the resultant of these two forces. But the surface of the earth consists of fluid and solid; the former, owing to its mobility, exhibits a greater tendency to obey the attractive influence, and therefore, rises to meet the sun or the moon. The sun, on account of his enormous bulk, exerts a much greater attractive force on the earth than the moon, but the solar tide is much less than the lunar tide, for this reason—that the moon being near the earth, attracts the surface of the sea far more than its solid bed, and, therefore, the water rises in a heap underneath the satellite. The sun, on the other hand, being so distant, exerts nearly as much force on the surface as on the ocean bed beneath, and, therefore, lifts up the water but very little. The identical same effect is produced on that part of the earth most distant from the sun or moon, only in the case the ocean tide is drawn towards these bodies more rapidly than the water, and is, in fact, left behind. When the sun and moon are either in conjunction or opposition—that is, when the line joining them passes in the neighborhood of, or directly through the earth—then their attractive forces being united, the tidal waves will be at a maximum, forming "spring tides." If they be in "quadrature," that is, if the lines drawn from their centers to the earth's center form a right angle—then the tides will be at a minimum, or "neap tides" will result. It will be evident, then, that if the earth were a world of waters, each tidal wave would pass completely round the earth in twenty-four hours. The existence of continents materially modifies its tides, and is driven from its course by the continental land. The great tidal waves take their rise in the deep Antarctic Ocean. As it traverses the ocean the water is not raised above a few feet; but when it enters a shallow sea, or an estuary, where the tide finds itself in a sort of funnel, then the rise is sometimes as much as 70 feet, as is the case in the Bay of Fundy. The waves in the Bay of Fundy are, in fact, left behind the surface of the water, which floats on the surface of the water, such bodies only rising as it were to follow the waves to pass beneath them; this proves that the water had only an upward and downward movement as it formed the wave.—*Canada's New Popular Educator.*

## THE GARDEN SPIDER.

The writer has often tested the intelligence and perseverance of the geometrical spider by the following: it must be admitted, aggravating experiment. Taking a piece of paper and rolling it into the web, he found that it is not heavier than the weight of a fly. The spider spins along with alacrity, towards his supposed prey, and so on, discovering the insupportable nature, carefully disentangles it, and drops it clear of the web to the ground, by stretching out his first pair of legs, just as a human being might reach out his arm. He then returns to his place in the centre, and in a moment or so a piece of paper is thrown into another part of the web. This spider acts as before, and will do so without much variation, a few times. The fifth or sixth time he rushes at the paper with an appearance of anger, or runs an inch or two along the strands as it crumpled, and then back again; pauses a moment or so, as if to recover his equanimity, and then goes bravely to his appointed post, and so on, discovering the insupportable nature. All these movements from the evident feeling and intelligence shown, are full of interest to the observer of nature, and they are sufficiently varied in individuals to make the experiment worth trying any number of times. Occasionally, for example, the spider, after he has been surprised a few times, will stretch out all his feet upon the strands, without moving from his place, and shake his web angrily; or he will jerk the paper out much as one might flip it away from between the finger and thumb with a decisive sharpness, very significant of passion. After while the spider will give up attacking his supposed prey, and he will remain passive; but give up your sport and retire for five or ten minutes, and you will again find him busy at work, going from piece to piece until the entire web is set free.—*From The World of Wonders.*

## A GERMAN "ANTIQUARY."

Scattered over the last century tell a story of a certain professor, whom it is difficult to name, which is a capital parallel to two or three tales in our own literature. This German Puckian character stood before a stable door in rapid droll content, playing a stone fired in the archway, which bore the inscription 1081. "What a magnificent find!" he exclaimed. "I must have this stone in my collection, what it is not?" Calling the proprietor, a tenant farmer, the professor said to him with enthusiasm, "Am I not right, my friend, in supposing that you procured this stone from the castle ruin on the hill yonder?" "It may be," replied the owner, "that my grandfather fished it thence when he built the stable." The professor, however, asked, what he would take for the stone, and suggested that any other stone of the same form and size would fit into its place. "Since you say to have a fancy for it," said the farmer, "pay me down forty guineas, and I will leave it at your house." "That is rather a large sum," said the professor; "never mind, bring me one more of the same form, and you shall have the forty guineas." On the next morning, when the peasant brought the stone upon a truck, the zealous antiquary eagerly turned it over to refresh his eyes with a sight of its venerable chronological inscription, not without some fear that it might have been damaged in its removal from its post. "Why," cried he in amazement, "what is not the right stone?" On the stone which I bought of you yesterday I read the date 1081, while this bears the very modern date of 1801, which proves, if it proves anything, that the other was exactly 720 years older than this." "Herr Professor must not trouble himself about that small matter," replied the owner. "You see, sir, the mason turned the stone upside down when they set it in the doorway, because it fitted better that way. You can turn it whichever way you like now it is your own, but of course I must have the forty guineas." The story goes that the professor at once paid the whole sum, and then gave the man three guineas more, to take the stone away and purchase his perpetual silence as to the transaction.

## HAZLITT.

The study of Hazlitt is not so pleasing. It is even to some extent melancholy. Quyerous and petulant, passionate and fretful, he seems always eagerly struggling after some ideal excellence which he never finds, and, in the bitterness of disappointment, he vents his spleen upon surrounding circumstances. This writer is commonly very much unfairly represented. True, he appears to be hardly capable of taking more than a single view of most of the subjects he deals with. Consequently he is seldom moderate in his judgments; very often in extremes. Yet it is easy to see that he is thoroughly in earnest. You never detect him dalling or trifling. His palate is not in any way with the truths which he believes in. Hence there is a resolute force and rugged in every sentence he has written. In his essays their is much of a poet's rapture and whirl of soul; indeed, much more of the fervour and fire frenzy of the poet than of the scientific calmness of the critical theologian. A man of deep passion and strong imagination, he is by his very nature prone to exaggerate. Yet he girds the involuntary falsehood for the eagerness after truth. It would be ridiculous to expect rigid mathematical fidelity from one of such impetuous blood, thrilled to his very heart of hearts by the sentiments he is criticising, stirred to the inmost depths of his being by the beauty he would fain persuade us he is enjoying. William Hazlitt is his violent, immature, at times, let us be granted, even scurrilous; yet he yearned intensely after ideal perfection, his eye was rich in all poetic beauty, his spirit revelled in the great world of imagination, which lay around him in the creations of his favourite bards; and it was little marvel if he projected upon actual life the shadows of those projected upon the clouds of spiritual gloom. His essays are met by to be valued, perhaps, for their extraordinary vividness of style; an energy which places the conceptions before the reader's eye in life-like distinctness of outline; a rich prodigality, rather than faithful accuracy, of illustration; the shadowy, the grotesque, the grotesque rather than the beautiful. He is never dull, perpetually urged on by a sleepless intellectual activity. This more than atones for his disregard of finish; and thus his essays can be said to be artistic, as pictures of Salvo and Rembrandt are which are confessedly deficient in accuracy. Every page of his essays is a gem, and is certain not that of the curiously-out and scrupulously polished jewel, but rather of the rough and heavy ore. He is more studious of his effects than of the means employed to produce them; and although this may seem, but negative praise, nevertheless it is being by the beauty he would fain persuade us he is enjoying. 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